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East Elloe Rural District Council



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

IN

EAST ELLOE

1967 - 70

Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
and
Chief Public Health Inspector
for
1967, 1968, 1969 and 1970

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EAST ELLOE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council

Councillor N.P.Judge	1967/68
Councillor Canon C.V.Browne-Wilkinson	1968/70
Councillor H.Stevenson	1970/

Clerk of the Council

J.C.Pywell	until 30-6-67
W.Booth LL.B, D.P.A.	from 1-7-67

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:	Councillor Canon C.V.Browne-Wilkinson	1966/67
	Councillor N.P.Judge	1968/70/

MEMBERS

Councillor	W.H.Baines	1967-8-9
"	W.A.Bennett	1967-8-9
"	Canon C.V.Browne-Wilkinson	1967-8-9-70
"	A.Broughton	1967-8-9
"	Mrs.E.A.Caney	1970
"	R.Clare	1967-8-9
"	R.H.Cowlen	1967-8-9-70
"	J.Cuthbert	1967-8-9-70
"	D.Dewsberry	1970
"	A.L.Dobbs	1967-8-9-70
"	R.G.Drake	1967-8-9-70
"	T.Fines	1967-8-9-70
"	F.C.Fish	1967-8-9-70
"	D.Fisher	1967-8-9-70
"	T.F.Frisby	1970
"	G.K.Hare	1967-8-9-70
"	I.K.Hoves	1967-8-9-70
"	Mrs.A.H.S.Hunter	1967-8-9-70
"	Rev.E.Hutchin	1967-8-9
"	N.P.Judge	1967-8-9-70
"	H.T.Markillie	1967 and 1970
"	H.T.Marshall	1967-8-9-70
"	H.Palmer	1967
"	J.R.Pearl	1970
"	A.Peel	1967-8
"	F.R.Perkins	1970
"	H.Piggins	1967-8-9-70
"	H.Stevenson	1967-8-9-70
"	F.Stubley	1967-8-9-70
"	Mrs.V.Walker	1969-70
"	H.Waltham	1967-8-9-70
"	W.G.Watson	1967-8-9-70
"	F.H.White	1967-8-9-70

OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health

J.M.Morfitt, B.Sc(Hons), M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
D.C.H., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.
(Resigned 7-11-1967)

G.Hird, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Temporary appointment 8-11-1967)

Chief Public Health Inspector

W.B.Hitchings, B.Sc(Hons), M.A.P.H.I.,
A.M.Inst.P.C., A.Inst.W.P.C.
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute &
Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
Testamur Institute of Public Cleansing
Member R.D.C. Surveyors Association.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

B.F.Larkinson, M.A.P.H.I.,
Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute &
Sanitary Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
Member R.D.C. Surveyors Association

Additional Public Health Inspectors

J.M.Murray,
Certificate of Royal Sanitary Association
of Scotland.
Certificate Inspector of Meat and Food
Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland
(Resigned 15-9-69)

R.Taylor, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Certificate of Public Health Inspectors
Education Board
(Resigned 8-1-67)

R.Sissons, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
Certificate of Public Health Inspectors
Education Board.
Dip. Inspector of Meat and Food,
Royal Society of Health,
Dip. for Smoke Inspectors, Royal Society
of Health.
"Honours" Diploma in General Hygiene, Royal
Institute of Public Health and Hygiene.
(Appointed 1-12-67)

A.Bruce, M.A.P.H.I.,
Certificate of Public Health Inspectors
Education Board.
Dip. Inspector of Meat and Food,
Royal Society of Health
(Appointed 3-11-69)

Senior Clerk

Mrs.S.M.Lown

Clerk

Miss J.M.Potter (Resigned 17-8-69)
Miss V.A.Vellam (Appointed 21-9-69)

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEARS

1967 - 1970

I have much pleasure in presenting to you this report on the health aspects of the district and the work of your Public Health Department. It is now nearly 4 years since I accepted this temporary appointment and although I should like to devote more time to the Department my other commitments make this impossible.

In the past 4 years the number of births has remained fairly constant the rate per 1,000 being between 14 - 15 compared with the national figure of 16 - 17. The percentage of illegitimate births has risen from 6% to 8%. This is in line with the national trend.

The most noticeable change has been the number of deaths from 255 in 1967 to 300 in 1970. This has increased the death rate from 11.2 to 13.5 which is well above the national figure of 11.7 for 1970. The rise can be accounted for by an increased number of deaths from respiratory and cardiac diseases.

The number of infant deaths rose to 8 in 1970 thus raising the Infant Mortality rate to 26, which was higher than the figure for England and Wales. When dealing with a relatively small population a slight change in the recorded number will often lead to a disproportionally wide swing in the rates.

With regard to infectious diseases the most prevalent was Measles but even here the number of cases decreased.

One case of Typhoid was discovered in 1967 and reference has been made to this later. Fewer new cases of Tuberculosis are now occurring and with some of the old cases being removed as cured, the number remaining on the register has been decreasing yearly.

Later in the report will be found details of all the various activities and functions of the Health Department, such as Housing, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal, Refuse Collection and Disposal, Food Hygiene and Meat Inspection etc. The fruition of Holbeach Sewerage Scheme occurred in 1970 and an even bigger project, the Long Sutton, Sutton Bridge Scheme is now contemplated.

These projects, together with new legislation which is continually appearing, put extra duties and responsibilities on the staff of the Health Department. They do a difficult job exceedingly well and all are to be congratulated on their enthusiasm and their achievements. It is only with their willing and loyal co-operation that the work of the Department proceeds so smoothly and efficiently.

G.Hird.
Acting Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

The District covers an area of 84,595 acres

Resident Population 1961 Census: 22,068

Estimated Resident Population	-	1967	1968	1969	1970
		21,530	21,460	21,420	21,320
Number of inhabited houses per rate book	-	1967	1968	1969	1970
		7,537	7,636	7,676	7,686
Average number of persons per house:		2.86	2.81	2.79	2.77
Rateable value:		£473,833	£488,462	£500,869	£517,136
Product of 1d. rate:		£1924.76	£2011.92	£2072.98	£2121.95

The East Elloe Rural District was enlarged under the County Review of 1932 and now includes the de-urbanised parishes of Holbeach, Long Sutton and Sutton Bridge. It occupies about one third of the Holland Division of Lincolnshire. To the North is the Wash, to the East the Marshland R.D.C. in Norfolk and Wisbech R.D.C. in Cambridgeshire. Wisbech R.D.C. and Thorney R.D.C. border the Southern part of the District and Spalding R.D.C. forms the Western boundary.

The land is very fertile and agriculture and horticulture are the principal industries. Large quantities of potatoes, beans, carrots, sugar beet, corn, fruit, flowers and bulbs are produced each year. The preparation and pre-packing of fruit and vegetables ready for market is an agricultural industry that is increasing.

Other industries include flour-milling, canning of fruits and vegetables, agricultural engineering, conditioning of vegetables, production of containers for lorries and erection of steel building components.

VITAL STATISTICS

		<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>BIRTHS</u>					
<u>Livebirths</u>					
Legitimate	M	129	134	163	152
	F	149	139	131	135
Illegitimate	M	9	7	11	16
	F	10	10	8	10
Total Live Births	M	138	141	174	168
	F	159	149	139	145
		297	290	313	313
<u>Stillbirths</u>					
Legitimate	M	1	6	2	5
	F	4	3	4	2
Illegitimate	M	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-
Total Stillbirths		5	9	6	7
<u>DEATHS</u>					
All Ages	M	149	129	153	166
	F	106	125	123	134
Total		255	254	276	300
<u>Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)</u>					
Legitimate	M	2	1	3	5
	F	2	1	2	3
Illegitimate	M	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-
Total Infant Deaths	M	3	1	3	5
	F	2	1	2	3
		5	2	5	8
Total Neo-natal deaths (deaths under 4 weeks)		4	2	5	4
Total Early Neo-natal deaths (deaths under 1 week)		2	2	4	3

1967 1968 1969 1970

BIRTHS

Livebirths

Number	297	290	313	313
Rate per 1000 population	14.1	13.8	14.9	15
Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births)	6.4%	5.9%	6.0%	8.0%

Stillbirths

Number	5	9	6	7
Rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths	17	30	19	22
TOTAL number of live and stillbirths	302	299	319	320

DEATHS

Total number	255	254	276	300
Rate per 1000 population	11.2	11.6	12.4	13.5

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)

Number	5	2	5	8
Infant Death Rate per 1000 total live births	17	7	16	26
Legitimate I.D.R. per 1000 legitimate live births	14.4	7.3	17	28
Illegitimate I.D.R. per 1000 illegitimate live births	52.6	-	-	-
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	13.5	6.9	16	13
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	6.7	6.9	13	10
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live and stillbirths)	23.2	36.8	31	31

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths	-	-	-	-

CAUSES AND NUMBERS OF DEATHS IN
EAST ELLOE RURAL DISTRICT DURING 1967

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	10	4	14
2. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	10	-	10
3. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	6	6
4. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	5	5
5. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	14	9	23
6. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	-	1
7. Diabetes	2	1	3
8. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	13	26	39
9. Coronary Disease, Angina	34	13	47
10. Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	2	3
11. Other Heart Disease	7	16	23
12. Other Circulatory Disease	7	4	11
13. Pneumonia	10	4	14
14. Bronchitis	6	4	10
15. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	1	2
16. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	-	2
17. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
18. Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-	2
19. Congenital Malformations	3	1	4
20. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	13	9	22
21. Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-	2
22. All Other Accidents	6	1	7
23. Suicide	4	-	4
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TOTAL ALL CAUSES	149	106	255
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CAUSES AND NUMBERS OF DEATHS IN
EAST ELLOE RURAL DISTRICT DURING 1968

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	1	-	1
2. Measles	-	1	1
3. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	3	6
4. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	13	2	15
5. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	2	2
6. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1	1
7. Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	13	13	26
8. Diabetes Mellitus	-	4	4
9. Avitaminoses, etc.	-	1	1
10. Mental Disorders	-	2	2
11. Meningitis	1	-	1
12. Other Diseases of Nervous System etc.	2	4	6
13. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	1	1
14. Hypertensive Disease	2	4	6
15. Ischaemic Heart Disease	30	15	45
16. Other forms of Heart Disease	19	17	36
17. Cerebrovascular Disease	13	27	40
18. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	3	4	7
19. Influenza	-	1	1
20. Pneumonia	4	10	14
21. Bronchitis and Emphysema	8	3	11
22. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-	1
23. Peptic Ulcer	3	-	3
24. Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	4	5
25. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
26. Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
27. Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	3	-	3
28. Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	1	1
29. Congenital Anomalies	1	-	1
30. Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	-	1	1
31. Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	-	1
32. Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	2	4
33. All other Accidents	3	1	4
34. Suicide and Self Inflicted Injuries	-	1	1
 TOTAL ALL CAUSES	 129	 125	 254

CAUSES AND NUMBERS OF DEATHS IN
EAST ELLOE RURAL DISTRICT DURING 1969

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Other Tuberculosis, including late effects	-	1	1
2. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-	1
3. Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc	2	-	2
4. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	2	4
5. Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	4	4	8
6. Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	-	1	1
7. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	9	1	10
8. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	4	4
9. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	2	2
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	-	1
11. Leukaemia	2	-	2
12. Other Malignant Neoplasms	10	3	13
13. Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	1	-	1
14. Diabetes Mellitus	-	2	2
15. Avitaminoses etc.	1	-	1
16. Other Endocrine etc., Diseases	1	-	1
17. Other Diseases of Nervous System etc.	3	1	4
18. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	1	1
19. Hypertensive Disease	3	1	4
20. Ischaemic Heart Disease	36	22	58
21. Other forms of Heart Disease	16	14	30
22. Cerebrovascular Disease	14	29	43
23. Other Disease of Circulatory System	5	7	12
24. Influenza	1	2	3
25. Pneumonia	11	9	20
26. Bronchitis and Emphysema	11	6	17
27. Asthma	-	1	1
28. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	-	2	2
29. Appendicitis	1	-	1
30. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	-	1
31. Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	1	3
32. Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	-	2
33. Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	-	1
34. Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	2	2
35. Congenital Anomalies	2	1	3
36. Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	1	2
37. Symptoms of Ill Defined Conditions	1	-	1
38. Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	2	7
39. All other Accidents	1	-	1
40. Suicide and Self Inflicted Injuries	2	1	3
 TOTAL ALL CAUSES	 153	 123	 276

CAUSES AND NUMBERS OF DEATHS IN
EAST HILLOE RURAL DISTRICT DURING 1970

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Other Tuberculosis	-	1	1
2. Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	2	1	3
3. Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	-	1
4. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	-	4
5. Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	4	8	12
6. Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	1	-	1
7. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	9	1	10
8. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	5	5
9. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1	1
10. Leukemia	3	-	3
11. Other Malignant Neoplasms	4	6	10
12. Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	-	1	1
13. Diabetes Mellitus	4	4	8
14. Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	-	1	1
15. Multiple Sclerosis	-	2	2
16. Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	-	1
17. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	2	2
18. Hypertensive Disease	1	4	5
19. Ischaemic Heart Disease	33	21	54
20. Other forms of Heart Disease	14	19	33
21. Cerebrovascular Disease	27	26	53
22. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	9	3	12
23. Influenza	4	4	8
24. Pneumonia	16	9	25
25. Bronchitis and Emphysema	6	3	9
26. Asthma	-	1	1
27. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	1	3
28. Peptic Ulcer	2	-	2
29. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	3	3
30. Other Disease of Digestive System	1	-	1
31. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
32. Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-	2
33. Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	-	1
34. Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	1	-	1
35. Congenital Anomalies	1	1	2
36. Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	2	1	3
37. Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	1	3	4
38. Motor Vehicle Accidents	7	-	7
39. All other Accidents	1	2	3
40. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	-	1
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TOTAL ALL CAUSES	166	134	300
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BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN
EAST ELLOE RURAL DISTRICT 1956-1970

Year	No. of Live Births	Crude Birth Rate	Number of Deaths	Crude Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate	Average of 5 years		
						Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1956	330	14.3	251	10.8	30.3	14.4	10.5	23.8
1957	313	13.5	226	9.8	28.8			
1958	338	14.9	253	11.2	14.8			
1959	330	14.5	240	10.6	24.2			
1960	335	14.8	254	10.3	20.9			
1961	291	13.1	247	11.2	20.6	14.4	11.5	23.4
1962	341	15.4	220	10.0	14.7			
1963	336	15.2	267	12.1	23.8			
1964	311	14.2	279	12.8	32.2			
1965	310	14.2	252	11.6	25.8			
1966	308	14.2	272	12.5	19.5	14.2	12.6	17.1
1967	297	13.8	255	11.8	17.0			
1968	290	13.5	254	11.8	7.0			
1969	313	14.6	276	12.9	16.0			
1970	313	14.7	300	14.1	26.0			

The Department is responsible for the carrying out of the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948 in relation to the burying of the dead. Action was required on 2 occasions and involved the burying of the dead in one of those cases.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Cases Notified

Disease

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	4	1	-	1
Non-Pulmonary	-	-	3	-
Scarlet Fever	3	12	4	5
Whooping Cough	8	-	1	-
Measles	147	199	71	20
Lobar Pneumonia	1	-	-	-
Typhoid	1	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	1	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	1	-	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	1	-
Infective Jaundice	-	4	10	4
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	1	-
	<u>165</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>35</u>

Incidence of Infectious Diseases in Recent Years

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Scarlet Fever	8	14	5	9	17	10	-	3	12	4	5
Whooping Cough	9	2	1	-	37	-	1	8	-	1	-
Measles	127	487	85	293	199	266	60	147	199	71	20
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	1	-	5
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	4

Food Poisoning and Enteric Diseases

3 of 5 cases notified during 1970 involved one family and was associated with infection contracted abroad. Of the remaining cases, one was suspected of contracting the infection whilst away on business; the other case, together with the 1968 case, did not reveal any clue as to the origin of infection.

In addition, screening of farm workers has taken place following notification of Salmonella infection in calves, but no human infection was found.

The department also helped in the screening of school children following outbreaks of diarrhoea and vomiting at Holbeach St. Marks, Crowland and Sutton St. James Schools. Only in the case of Sutton St. James was a responsible organism isolated, in this case Shigella sonnei, and infecting 18 persons in 3 families.

A case of typhoid was notified and the patient subsequently died in hospital from coronary thrombosis. It is interesting to record that the patient was the husband of a chronic carrier of the disease first notified in 1937. Further investigation of contacts within the deceased's family found the widow only still carrying the disease after 30 years. There have been no known cases of typhoid attributable to the widow in this period and it appears that she rigidly complies with the hygiene advice given all those years ago. Anti-biotic treatment has failed to eliminate the organism.

The Paratyphoid case was in respect of a farmers wife but a thorough investigation did not reveal a source of infection

PROTECTION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the following statistics.

The following table shows the number of children receiving injections as protection against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis.

Disease		1967	1968	1969	1970
Diphtheria	Primary	240	252	189	239
	Secondary	727	666	586	655
Whooping Cough	Primary	240	238	179	232
	Secondary	228	199	210	119
Tetanus	Primary	258	270	202	251
	Secondary	572	546	518	590
Poliomyelitis	Primary	272	304	246	261
	Secondary	255	199	248	503

TUBERCULOSIS

		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31.12.70	Pulmonary	33	32	65
	Non-Pulmonary	4	1	5
Cases removed from the Register during 1970	Cured	12	6	18
	Quiescent	1	-	1
	Left district	-	1	1
	Died	1	-	1
Cases added to the Register during 1970	New notifications	1	1	2
	Inward Transfer	-	1	1
Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31.12.69	Pulmonary	40	34	74
	Non-Pulmonary	9	5	14
Cases removed from the Register during 1969	Quiescent	1	-	1
	Left district	-	-	-
	Died	-	1	1
Cases added to the Register during 1969	New notifications	1	2	3
	Inward Transfer	-	-	-
Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31.12.68	Pulmonary	41	34	75
	Non-Pulmonary	8	4	12
Cases removed from the Register during 1968	Quiescent	-	1	1
	Left district	-	-	-
	Died	1	-	1
Cases added to the Register during 1968	New notifications	1	-	-
	Inward Transfer	-	-	-
Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31.12.67	Pulmonary	41	35	76
	Non-Pulmonary	8	4	12
Cases removed from the Register during 1967	Quiescent	-	-	-
	Left district	-	1	1
	Died	1	-	1
Cases added to the Register during 1967	New notifications	3	2	5
	Inward Transfer	-	1	1

Details of Cases on Tuberculosis Register 1960-1970

Cases on Register at 31st. December				Deaths during year	
Year	New Cases	Pulmonary	Non - Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non - Pulmonary
1960	9	80	8	2	-
1961	4	77	9	1	1
1962	2	71	9	2	-
1963	4	69	10	1	-
1964	7	71	10	2	-
1965	4	72	11	-	-
1966	3	73	12	-	-
1967	5	76	12	1	-
1968	1	75	12	1	-
1969	3	74	14	-	1
1970	2	65	5	1	-

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT
FOR THE YEARS 1967, 1968, 1969 AND 1970

To the Chairman and Members of the East Elloe Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

I have pleasure in presenting this report to you.

The past four years has been a period of realisation. Provision of the Holbeach Main Sewerage Scheme commenced in 1967 and came into use in 1970.

Provision of sewerage facilities and new surface water drainage has brought many advantages. It has made it possible for the Holbeach River culvert to be filled in, resulting in removal of the nuisance that existed to the North and South of the town.

It also brought the Department greatly increased amounts of work and responsibilities and it was most unfortunate that for practically the whole of 1967 the Department was short of one public health inspector.

The combined effect of shortage of staff and increased duties, especially relating to the sewage schemes, has meant that the routine monitoring of the district has suffered.

Nevertheless sound progress has been maintained in all aspects of housing administration, public cleansing and food hygiene.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Members of the Council and its Committees for their advice and support at all times.

Sincere appreciation is recorded of the consistent hard work by all members of the staff and, in particular to Mr. Sissons for his work in the compilation of this report.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

W.B.Hitchings

Chief Public Health Inspector

WATER SUPPLY

The East Elloe Rural District is a constituent authority of the South Lincs. Water Board and a mains supply is available to almost every dwelling house in the district.

I am indebted to N.A.Eagles, Esq., the Engineer and Manager of the South Lincs. Water Board for much of the information in this section of the report.

The total quantities distributed from the Weston Pumping Station during the four years 1967 - 1970 was as follows.

Year	Gallons		
	From Bourne Source	From West Pinchbeck Source	Total
1967	174,072,000	223,069,000	397,141,000
1968	164,324,000	252,253,000	416,577,000
1969	189,936,000	236,547,000	426,483,000
1970	162,900,000	281,157,000	444,057,000

A proportion of the water distributed from the Weston Station is passed into the Eastern area of Spalding Rural District. During the period under review the Wingland area of East Elloe has been supplied by the Wisbech and District Water Board whilst improvements are being carried out by the South Lincs. Water Board.

The average daily demand was 1,088,000 gallons for 1967
1,138,000 " " 1968
1,168,000 " " 1969
and rose to 1,243,000 " " 1970

On a percentage basis the increase between 1967 and 1970 was 11.8%.

The following new mains were laid in the District during the period under review.

Year	Location	Yards								Total
		1"	1½"	2"	3"	4"	6"	7"	12"	
1967	Long Sutton - Garnsgate Low Lane Holbeach - Northen's Lane Whaplode - Mill Lane Sutton Bridge - Allenby's Chase				190 250 30 110 294					874
1968	Holbeach St. Johns - Vicarage Close Sutton Bridge - Church Site Holbeach - Langwith Site Fishpond Lane Fleet - Fleet Bank Whaplode - Saracens Head Mill Lane	74		71	334 166 354 429 233	340				
1969	Whaplode - Ropers Bridge Holbeach - Fishpond Lane Greenfields Holbeach Hurn - Hurn Road Whaplode - Washway Road Sutton Bridge - Nene Crossing		50					384	558	2051
1970	Sutton Bridge - Wrights Lane Holbeach - Pywell Avenue Holbeach Clough - Common Lane Sutton St. James - Bells Bridge Long Sutton - Spring Gardens Gedney Hill - Hillgate Whaplode - Baxters Site Sutton Bridge - Station Road Holbeach Clough/Marsh Holbeach - Langwith Drive Long Sutton - Garnsgate Wingland - Water Tower			155	275 246 480 125 670 76 204 770 300	876	5104			2037
	TOTALS	74	50	635	6272	1216	5164	384	558	9341
		74	50	635	6272	1216	5164	384	558	14353

Continuous sampling of sources and distribution mains is made for bacteriological and chemical analysis and these have given satisfactory results.

Details of chemical analysis of water from the two main sources serving this area follows:

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

<u>Results in parts per million</u>	<u>Bourne</u>	<u>Pinchbeck</u>
Appearance	Clear and bright	Clear and bright
Colour (Hazen)	Nil	Nil
pH	7.2	7.3
Electric conductivity (reciprocal megohms per cm)	660	610
Chlorine present as Chloride	23	23
Hardness: Carbonate	220	240
Non-carbonate	165	55
Total	385	295
Nitrate nitrogen	2.4	0.0
Nitrite nitrogen	Absent	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.00	0.24
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.00	0.00
Metals (Iron, zinc, copper, lead)	Absent	Absent
Fluoride (F)	0.10	0.50
Sulphate (SO ₄)	140	88
Turbidity (A.P.H.A. units)	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	30	26
Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	470	410
Alkalinity as Calc. Carbonate	220	240
Oxygen absorbed	0.20	0.30
Residual Chlorine

The analyst reports the samples are clear and bright in appearance, neutral in re-action and free from iron and other metals. The water is hard in character but not to an excessive degree, it contains no excess of mineral constituents and it is of a very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspects of the chemical analyses these results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

Fluoride content of water

In this district the water is deficient in natural fluoride, only 0.1 - 0.5 parts per million being present, instead of the optimum 1 part per million; thus the teeth of children and adults who grow up here do not have this natural protection against decay.

Although the Ministry of Health, the British Medical Association and the British Dental Association, all endorse artificial fluoridation (i.e. raising the fluoride level of water to 1ppm.) as a safe and effective measure it has been made into a highly controversial "hot potato" by the propaganda efforts of the antifuoridationist National Pure Water Association.

One can well understand why members of local health authorities may prefer to let this important public health measure go by default, rather than plunge into a particularly heated controversy.

Water sampling by Public Health Inspectors

During the four years under review a total of 83 samples were taken for bacteriological analysis. Of these 71 samples were from the mains water supply and were reported as satisfactory. Twelve samples were of well water from four different houses, and the result in one case, showed the water to be of satisfactory bacteriological quality at the time of sampling. The results of samples from the three remaining premises showed pollution of the water to varying degrees; and in all four cases the occupiers were advised to use the mains supply that was readily available. One householder took this advice, the other three insisted on using well water claiming that it was softer and more pleasant to the palate. Advice has been given in every case to boil the water before consumption.

COMPLAINTS OF NUISANCES

During the four years under review a total of 931 complaints were received, 75% in respect of infestation by rats, mice and insects.

The other causes of complaint fell under the categories of: smells, noise, housing defects, and complaints relating to unsound food.

In respect of smells, these principally emanated from manure heaps, and in general it was found that a little more forethought on the farmer's part by better siting the manure, would have obviated the complaints. In two instances it was necessary to resort to the service of Statutory notices to abate the nuisance and in both cases to also serve Prohibition Notices to prohibit a recurrence of the nuisance. The noise complaints have basically been from agricultural drying plants using fans at night-time, and from the continuous working of de-watering pumps associated with the Holbeach Sewerage Scheme.

The only other complaint which resulted in statutory action was that in respect of general housing defects. The service of summonses were necessitated before the defects were remedied.

Rivers Pollution

Pollution of water courses continued to produce problems, due to lack of main drainage in the built-up areas.

Holbeach River is cleaning itself as work progresses to disconnect all foul discharges.

The Falls Drain at Long Sutton gave rise to complaints over the years. The pollution problem will not be resolved until mains drainage is available. The Westmere Drain at Sutton Bridge also continues to be most offensive.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Holbeach Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

This long awaited scheme commenced in January, 1967 and by the end of that year some 7,000 yards of sewers and rising pumping mains were laid. Simultaneously, work proceeded at the Sewage Disposal Works Site, off Cherry Tree Lane, the outfall pipe from which discharges into the Holbeach River which in turn ultimately discharges into the tidal mouth of the River Welland near the Wash. The original scheme was scheduled for completion at the end of 1969 but due to several major and minor extensions of the scheme completion will be in December 1971. The scheme has nine pumping stations, more than 14 miles of sewers will serve some 2,000 properties at a cost of approximately £1,000,000. The Works, though not fully completed, were put into operation on 1st. May, 1970 and by the end of 1970 some 660 properties had been connected to main drainage. The partial completion of the scheme has led to an increasing demand for building land.

Holbeach Surface Water Drainage Scheme

Some 185 premises discharged their drainage via a complex of street drains and sewers into a culverted portion of the Holbeach River known locally as the Town Tunnel. This was cleansed and examined concurrently within the Sewerage Scheme. The Council's Consulting Engineers (Messrs. A.H.S. Waters and Partners), after consultation with the Holland County Council Highways Department, designed a replacement concrete culvert to replace the six feet internal diameter brick culvert, a relief surface water sewer from High Street, St. Johns Street junction via Barrington Gate, Albert Walk, and into the new surface water drain in Church Street. The Southern Outfall section of the surface water drainage scheme has been designed by the County Highways Department and the work will be carried out by the South Welland Internal Drainage Board. Some 100 yards of the Northern section of the Town Tunnel remains where the Cemetery drain enters, and this is to be resolved by joint action between the Internal Drainage Board, the County Council and the Rural District Council in the future. To remedy the existing nuisances caused by the discharges of untreated sewage into the Holbeach River and Drain 22 off Fen Road, the Council decided at its own expense to disconnect the 185 properties concerned and connect them into the new sewers. At the end of 1970 the Northern outfall, for the first time in centuries, was virtually clear of sewage contamination.

Long Sutton, Sutton Bridge and District Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

This scheme has been revised and will include a larger sewered area, incorporated within a Boundary of Development approved by the Council in October, 1967 and the County Planning Committee. The enlarged area comprises the urban areas of Long Sutton and Sutton Bridge, the villages of Fleet Hargate, Gedney and Little Sutton and part of the parish of Lutton. The intended sewers will serve a population of 7,310. There will be some 31 miles of sewers, 15 pumping stations and the Sewage Disposal Works will be sited off Woad Lane, Sutton Bridge. The effluent will be pumped into the tidal section of the River Nene adjacent to the Westmere Drain and Sluice. The estimated cost of the scheme as approved by the Council in July 1970 was £1,750,000, and will incorporate a Sludge Pressing Plant and Cesspool and Septic Tank Disposal Unit. The Scheme does not provide for the effluent from a large local cannery - negotiations are still in progress.

All the Pumping Station Sites have been, or are, in the process of being purchased; also the 12 acre site required for the disposal works. Planning permission in respect of all sites has been obtained.

Some 200 premises are connected to a combined foul and surface water sewer within Sutton Bridge and these discharge into the Westmere Drain. At Long Sutton some 40 premises discharge into a combined surface water and foul sewer that discharges via a settlement tank into the Falls Drain, Daniels Gate, Long Sutton. This causes considerable pollution to the watercourse which gives off offensive odours. The Council have, as in Holbeach, decided to operate Section 42 of the Public Health Act, 1936 and re-drain the properties concerned to abate the nuisances.

The scheme when commissioned will eliminate 15 small sewage treatment works within the sewered area.

Sutton Bridge Surface Water Scheme

The Council, jointly with the Holland County Council, have instructed the Consulting Engineers to prepare a report on the flooding that occurs from time to time in the Wharf Street/Lime Street area of Sutton Bridge. Serious flooding occurred in June 1970. Consultations have taken place with the Engineers to the Welland and Nene River Authority and the Sutton Bridge Internal Drainage Board.

Whaplode Sewerage Scheme

The Council, after a report by your Officers on the large scale private and local authority building that has been taking place in Whaplode Village, decided to instruct the Consulting Engineers to prepare a report. Consultations have taken place with the County Planning Officer and village boundary of development agreed. The Scheme will serve some 305 properties and will eventually be pumped to the Holbeach Sewage Disposal Works.

Small Sewage Disposal Plants

Seven Council estate plants were taken over during the four years. These were Lapwater Lane, Holbeach St. Marks; Godney Dyke; St. Matthews Drive and Church Site, Sutton Bridge; North Road, Godney Hill; Hines Site and Irby Crescent, Whaplode.

The Health Department is now responsible for the maintenance of 53 sewage disposal plants with 58 automatically operated ejector stations. 42 of the plants serve Council estates, 9 serve County Council establishments and one each at a Cheshire Home and an R.A.F. camp.

It is interesting to note that the 42 plants at Council estates serve a total of 1235 dwellings. This means that 16% of the dwellings in the district already enjoy the amenity of main drainage before the commissioning of the Holbeach Sewerage Scheme. There are in addition, a number of sewage disposal plants serving schools, hospitals, factories and other premises.

Public Conveniences

Male and female public conveniences are provided at Holbeach, Long Sutton and Sutton Bridge, and they are equipped with wash basins, cold water hand washing facilities, soap dispensers and paper towels. Maintenance is carried out by part-time caretakers under the supervision of the Housing Department.

Difficulties arise from time to time at Sutton Bridge due to heavy use due to summer holiday traffic.

The Council possess and hires out temporary type sanitary conveniences for use at fetes, sports and outdoor events.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Duties

The Health Department's responsibilities include refuse and salvage collection and disposal, cesspool, sanitary pail and vault emptying and disposal, sewer cleansing and sewage plant maintenance and emptying of tanks at commercial premises. Other duties include clearing up after the Saturday market at Holbeach and sweeping of some pavements at Holbeach and quite considerable street catchpit emptying in the three urban areas.

Staff

There has been no increase in the establishment of 25 during the past four years.

Obtaining of suitable staff has not been easy and has been aggravated by an increasing changeover of personnel: of the 20 men leaving in the past four years, 9 left in 1970. Drivers in particular are more difficult to find because of the need for Heavy Goods Vehicle Driving Licence in addition to the normal driving licence.

Difficulties arise through absence from sickness and a welcome decrease was noted in the number of days lost; down from 303 in 1967 to 191 in 1970. Evenso this represents a loss equivalent to nearly one man.

The men are provided with two pairs of boiler suits, waterproof coat and leggings, rubber boots, three-quarter length donkey jacket with fluorescent panel on back, and gloves.

Depot

It was with great relief that the Fen Road Depot was finally closed down in 1970 and possession taken of the new up-to-date depot.

The new premises provide excellent staff facilities in the way of foreman's office, messroom, toilets, shower and changing facilities, with locker accommodation for clothing.

Sorting and baling facilities for salvage are provided, together with good garage accommodation for the vehicles.

Transport

At the present time there are five refuse collection vehicles, one fewer than four years ago.

Vehicles in use are three 18 cu.yd. fore and aft tippers, one with compression plate, and two compression loading vehicles - one of 50 cu.yd. and the other of 60 cu.yd. capacity.

Use of larger vehicles has enabled larger collections to be made with fewer vehicles and no increase in manpower.

Each of the refuse collection vehicles is provided with a trailer for salvage collections.

The Department now has seven cesspool emptiers. Four are of 1100 gallon capacity and the other three of 1400 gallon capacity. Three of the emptiers are equipped with night soil emptying hoppers. The oldest emptier is rarely used, and then only in case of emergency.

During 1967 a Working Party was set up to study the implications of the Motor Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations 1966. Following their report the Council embarked upon a policy of vehicle replacement at the rate of one vehicle per year, and it is trusted that this rate will not have to be exceeded. Washing facilities are provided as standard equipment on all new vehicles.

A new and larger tractor was obtained in 1968 for work on refuse tips. The original tractor was retained as a reserve vehicle and is used for general depot work including movement of bales of salvage.

A light van is provided for maintenance of sewage plants at Council estates.

Co-operation with neighbouring authorities is at a high level and includes the loan of vehicles to help those authorities in emergencies.

Refuse Collection

A weekly kerbside collection of domestic refuse is provided over practically the whole of the district.

Special collections are made on request. Charge is usually waived where domestic furniture or equipment is involved.

Amongst additions and improvements to the Collection routes were properties at Holbeach Hurn, Long Sutton, Fleet Fen, Lutton Marsh, Holbeach St. Johns, Whaplode Fen and Gedney Hill.

The workmen are to be commended in the way they surmounted the difficulties of collection imposed by the work on the Holbeach Sewerage Scheme.

There is excellent co-operation with neighbouring authorities over refuse collection along District boundaries.

The changing character of domestic refuse with its increasing volume, together with the greater distances to disposal points, leads, inevitably, to larger capacity vehicles. We have travelled a long way from the side-loader of 10 cu.yd. capacity to the present day 60 cu.yd. compression type vehicle.

Refuse Disposal

Refuse disposal is by "controlled tipping" and all reasonable effort is made to comply with the Ministry Code. Disposal sites used included pits at Gedney Hill, Fleet Fen, Whaplode Fen, Holbeach Hurn, Gedney Marsh and Gedney Fen, together with the infilling of a dyke at Whaplode Drove and abandoned drains at Luton Gowts. With the co-operation of Spalding U.D.C., use has been made of their tip at Moulton Marsh on several days a week.

Every year, the sites available for refuse disposal, decrease. This has been appreciated by this Council and discussions have taken place with a number of adjoining authorities over the problems involved. More recently, discussions have taken place with the two Spalding authorities over the possibility of the provision of an incinerator which would deal, not only with refuse, but also, with sewage sludge. Consideration is, currently, also being given to the acquiring of a large area of sea marsh for disposal purposes.

Civic Amenities Act

A site has been provided at Sutton Bridge for the acceptance and disposal of bulky refuse and abandoned vehicles. The legal procedure for the removal of abandoned vehicles is lengthy and onerous.

Salvage Collection

Domestic salvage, principally paper, is carried out at the same time as refuse collection, whilst special collections, mainly cardboard, are made from business premises.

Salvage Disposal

Tonnages of paper sold decreased from 446 in 1967 to 390 in 1968 and 377 in 1969. There was, however, a small increase to 389 in 1970. This may have been due, in part, to the Salvage Bonus Scheme which was introduced in 1969. This scheme, very briefly, provides for a sharing between men and the Council, of revenue from above a minimum tonnage.

Values of salvage sold were - 1967-£4032; 1968-£3647; 1969-£3885 and 1970-£4389.

Cesspool and Vault Emptying

Cesspool emptying shows no sign of reduction as the figures below indicate.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cesspools</u>	<u>Vaults</u>	<u>Total</u>
1967	11,205	1,751	12,956
1968	13,509	1,702	15,211
1969	13,013	1,599	14,612
1970	13,058	1,502	14,560

Vault emptying however, is showing signs of a slow decrease.

No charges are made for vault emptying, and with the advent of the Holbeach Main Sewerage Scheme the "free" period for cesspool emptying outside the Holbeach sewerage area has been reduced from 12 to 6 months.

The cesspool emptiers are also used for emptying of settling and humus tanks at sewage plants and for sump emptying in the event of breakdown. They are also used for emptying street catchpits, rainwater cisterns, and emptying tanks at business and factory premises.

Revenue from the cesspool emptying service rose from £5080 in 1967 to £5323 in 1970.

Cesspool and Vault Disposal

Whilst collection poses no problems, disposal does. No satisfactory methods of disposal are available at the present time. Most is disposed of in lagoons, trenches, on arable and grass land and some is disposed of by way of composting.

The Council's Consulting Engineers have been requested to design a disposal unit for cesspool contents at the proposed Long Sutton/Sutton Bridge sewage disposal works.

Sanitary Pail Emptying

Collections were still made on 5 evenings a week until 1970 by when the number of these insanitary appliances had so reduced to permit collection on 4 evenings a week.

At the end of the war it was estimated that there were 1000 properties with pail closets and it was the advent of improvement grants and renewed slum clearance in the 50's that brought a steady reduction to about 650 in 1960.

Increasing numbers of improvement grants and the Council's modernisation schemes, together with the Holbeach Sewerage Scheme, has brought the number down to about 400 in 1970.

Litter

Some 50 large D-shaped galvanised wire bins are situated throughout the area.

In addition many business premises and other bodies provide bins for litter.

Collection of litter from bins on trunk road lay-bys is carried out on behalf of the County Council.

HOUSING

Sound progress was maintained throughout the general sphere of housing despite changes and temporary lack of staff.

Housing Stock and Development

The total numbers of dwellings at 31st. December, 1970 is estimated at 7819 of which 2103 were owned by the Council.

During the post war period 1-4-45 to 31-12-70 the Council erected 1162 dwellings and 1320 were erected by private enterprise.

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of Council dwellings completed	33	50	20	40
Number of Private dwellings completed	94	110	125	103
TOTAL	127	160	145	143

At 31st. December, 1970 there were under construction 84 dwellings for private enterprise development and the Council had under construction 47 dwellings as follows:-

At Holbeach 29, Long Sutton 14, and 4 at Gedney Hill.

Applications for Council Housing Accommodation

The number of applicants at 31-12-70 was 410 the majority requesting accommodation in the 3 urban parishes viz:

Holbeach 144 applicants, Long Sutton 71 and Sutton Bridge 63.

Recent years have seen a predominance in the building of bungalow accommodation for aged persons. This accommodation is eminently suitable for letting to people approaching retirement and in many cases this releases 3-bedroomed family houses which are under-occupied. The warden flatlet scheme merits consideration, as experience has shown that occasionally aged persons are too old to accept tenancy of conventional bungalows. There is also a small need for specially designed bungalows for handicapped persons.

The waiting lists also suggest that there is a need for some flatted accommodation for young unmarried people; and indeed the provision of flats would also help the newly married couples seeking their first home.

Housing Improvements

Local Authority

Of the 869 dwellings erected prior to 1945, 853 were in need of improvement and modernisation. During the four years under review 142 dwellings were brought up to modernised standard as follows:

<u>1967</u>		<u>1968</u>	
Holbeach Hurn	4	Gedney Hill	16
Holbeach St.Marks	18	Holbeach St.Marks	14
Holbeach Town	5	Tydd St.Mary	4
		Saracens Head	2
		Sutton St.James	4
		Whaplode Drove	4
		Sutton St.Edmund	4
<u>1969</u>		<u>1970</u>	
Holbeach Fen	4	Gedney Fen	8
Whaplode Fen	4	Lutton	6
Tydd Gote	3	Sutton Bridge	24
Holbeach Drove	2	Whaplode	6
Sutton St.Edmund	2	Fleet	8

Private Schemes

During 1967 and 1968 applications for Discretionary and Standard Grants continued at a steady rate, but with a proposed revision of the improvement grant law there was an increase in enquiries but a drop in the number of applications in 1969. Following the introduction of the Housing Act 1969, and also influenced by the newly available sewers in Holbeach, there was a marked increase in grant applications in 1970.

Applications for Grants

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Discretionary Grant	14	21	8	19
Standard Grant	43	38	32	58

With the exception of one Discretionary Grant refused in 1970, all of the above applications were approved.

The 1969 Housing Act provided for an increased scope in the work that attracts grant aid and there has been a consequent increase in the amount of grant given.

The new legislation requires a 30 year life for a property to attract a Discretionary Grant, and the assessment of a property's condition through such a long period of time is a difficult matter, and sometimes calls for a conjectural opinion.

The change in the required life of property within an Improvement Area causes concern to us in East Elloe, as most of the properties suitable for Improvement Area action have a life of 15 years but a doubtful 30 year life.

It is pleasing to see that the provision of a ventilated food store is no longer a statutory requirement of the Standard Grant scheme, as frequently the provision of this amenity has resulted in the marked reduction in size of an already small kitchen. However, I consider that a ventilated food store is a desirable amenity, and it is regretted that this item was not made optional under the new legislation.

Caravan Sites

During the four year period 33 applications for site licences were dealt with, one in respect of a site of 24 caravans at Gedney Church End.

The conditions now attached to site licences provide for a much higher standard than those hitherto and include amongst other things a piped water supply within the caravan and individual adjacent W.Cs.

It is pleasing to see a run-down of the sub-standard site at Long Sutton and it is hoped that the site will be entirely cleared in the not too distant future.

The new large and fully equipped mobile homes on well equipped sites provide useful units of accommodation, but the continuing use of small and old caravans causes concern. These vans are predominantly occupied by young couples setting up their first independent home; they lack built-in amenities, are badly affected by condensation and are totally unsuitable for families with small children. Regrettably they must continue to flourish until more suitable accommodation is available in the area. From time to time problems arise from itinerant caravan dwellers camped principally in the Drovers and lanes at the Southern end of the District.

Slum Clearance

Sound progress was maintained in slum clearance work with 257 properties being dealt with during the four year period, a figure well in excess of the target of 200. Set out below is the total numbers of properties demolished or closed either by informal agreement or by statutory action under the Housing Act.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Holbeach	13	29	30	8
Long Sutton	9	7	12	8
Sutton Bridge	3	10	5	4
Whaplode	6	17	11	5
Fleet	4	2	5	9
Gedney	11	6	1	8
Lutton	2	4	3	-
Tydd St. Mary	2	4	-	3
Sutton St. James	3	3	-	-
Sutton St. Edmund	1	3	4	-
Gedney Hill	-	1	-	1
Total	<u>54</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>46</u>

The Clearance Areas at Holbeach (St. Johns Street/Fleet Street) and Whaplode (Station Road) are now cleared of houses.

The Clearance Order on 7 houses at Fleet was not confirmed by the Ministry because one house was held to be fit. Subsequently 3 of the properties were demolished voluntarily and of the remaining 4, three are undergoing modernisation.

During the 4 year period Holbeach Town and Whaplode Village received considerable attention and are now mainly cleared of their worst properties. It is anticipated that the past rate of action will be maintained at Long Sutton and Sutton Bridge, and that when the sewerage scheme and associated new development is in being, the large scale slum clearance, re-development and general improvements can take place. The multiplicity of ownership and bad arrangement and congestion of terraced blocks of properties may invite action by way of Compulsory Purchase Orders in order to satisfactorily clear the sites for future development.

Repair of private dwellings

Infrequent complaints were received from tenants of houses alleging disrepair. In all but one case the defects were remedied after informal action. The exception required the service of statutory notices and required a hearing in the Magistrates Court before the defects were remedied.

Slaughterhouses

There are four licenced slaughterhouses in the area, two at Long Sutton, one at Saracens Head, and one at Gedney Hill where the biggest kill is carried out.

Meat Inspection

Meat inspection takes up a very considerable amount of the Inspectors' time, not only because of the number of animals inspected, but also because of the distances to the slaughterhouses, and it was necessary for the Council to employ a local veterinary surgeon during a period of staff shortage.

Charges are made for inspection and these are a maximum rate prescribed by Regulations and average £500 per year. They do not however cover the cost of this service.

The number of animals slaughtered in the area during the four years did not appreciably alter. The total number slaughtered being 11,614, 11,724, 10,681 and 10,632 respectively.

Whilst the hours of slaughter are controlled, the necessity for working out of normal hours occurs from time to time.

The quality of animals killed is quite good. The Gedney Hill slaughterhouse has a considerable amount of casualty admittance and acts as a casualty clearing house for the Fen area. This gives rise to much greater responsibility in the decision of the Public Health Inspector.

Many of the casualty conditions could be related to the modern techniques of housing and husbandry i.e. injury to limbs and wounds from fighting, but occasionally examination suggested long standing chronic illness and/or neglect to such a degree that the R.S.P.C.A. were informed for their further action.

Tuberculosis in meat

The incidence of tuberculosis in meat including the avian variety in pigs is negligible.

In collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture Officers, inspections are made of the few reactors and contacts notified as being brought into the area for slaughter.

Meat inspection figures for 1967-8-9-70 are given as follows:-

<u>Class of animal -</u>	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. inspected 1967	1267	32	7	7836	2472	11614
1968	1272	31	6	7866	2549	11724
1969	1252	11	8	7577	1833	10681
1970	1286	11	6	7322	2014	10639

All diseases - Whole carcases rejected

1967 - 16 1968 - 17 1969 - 13 1970 - 24

Carcases of which some part or organ were rejected

1967 - 432 1968 - 574 1969 - 1328 1970 - 769

The following table shows the weight of meat rejected for human consumption, together with the reason for rejection.

<u>Disease or Condition</u>	<u>Amount rejected (lbs)</u>			
	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Abscess	196	700	1044	477
Actinobacillosis	144	445	350	205
Actinomycosis	426	167	360	30
Arthritis	151	16	72	15
Arthritis (septic)	-	76	-	-
Bruising	446	20	456	29
Carcinoma	44	3	-	-
Cirrhosis	1506	682	1716	1026
Cloudy swelling	-	4	-	8
Contamination	-	-	45	-
Decomposition	-	4	-	5
Emaciation	210	194	380	280
Endocarditis	4	3	-	-
Fat Necrosis	-	-	6	23
Fatty Degeneration	31	21	-	12
Glossitis	2	6	-	-
Haematoma	1	-	-	-
Hydronephrosis	-	19	25	13
Hyperaemia	-	3	-	-
Ill bled	126	505	106	705
Johne's Disease	-	230	-	-
Leukaemia (Lymphatic)	350	-	-	290
Leukaemia (Myeloid)	-	-	-	350
Mastitis (Septic)	60	5	-	-
Metritis	-	-	220	-
Necrosis	-	-	-	3
Nephritis	17	24	2	6
Oedema	136	-	-	-
Parasitic Infection	43	65	60	455
Pericarditis, Pleurisy and Peritonitis	48	250	450	601
Pleurisy and Peritonitis (septic)	240	406	200	3
Pneumonia	206	283	397	331

Disease or Condition (contd)Amount rejected (lbs)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Pneumonia (septic)	151	223	288	43
Poorness	-	-	-	15
Pyæmia	-	-	-	200
Pyelonephritis	-	-	2	3
Pyrexia	-	114	-	140
Septicaemia	330	130	374	-
Septic Injuries	-	100	-	-
Swine Erysipelas	-	184	-	-
Telangietasis	14	-	-	28
Toxaemia	456	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	338	192	84	115
Uraemia	-	-	200	-
Urine Retention	-	-	3	4
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Totals	5676	5074	6840	5415
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Poultry Inspection

Only one premises regularly kills poultry. This establishment rears and kills turkeys.

Infrequent slaughter of chickens occurs at butchers premises and coupled with meat inspection duties, suspect birds are set aside by the operatives for the inspectors' judgement.

The principal causes for rejection have been because of traumatic injury rather than 'disease' as such.

The frequency of slaughter and the low number of birds involved does not warrant more than the existing 'spotter' system.

Hygiene of Food Premises

Routine inspection of food premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations continued and breaches of the regulations were brought to the attention of offenders.

Additional work is occasioned by the annual flower festivals involving the serving of 'Tulip teas' at many village and public halls.

The continuing unsatisfactory conditions arising in one particular premises resulted in Court proceeding being taken in 1969 when the Magistrates saw fit to give a twelve month conditional discharge for carrying on a food business at insanitary premises, contrary to Regulation 5 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

FOOD SHOPS

The following tabulated list gives the number of the various types of food premises in the district.

Bakehouses	8
Cafes	11
Grocers and General Mixed Stores (Including Greengrocers)	70
Fried Fish Shops	11
Butchers	21
Food Factories	11
Flour Millers and Granary	2
Licenced Premises	56
Ice Cream Manufacturers	1
Market Stalls	4
Canteens (Schools, Hospitals and Factory)	21
	<hr/>
	216
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ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

One complaint regarding the emission of dark smoke was dealt with in 1968, otherwise no contraventions of the Dark Smoke Regulations were recorded during the period under review.

Several notifications were received of the intention to instal furnaces and in all cases the details were examined and checked to ensure that the plants would operate without giving rise to nuisance. In three cases an increased chimney height was asked for and agreed upon.

The level of background pollution rises seasonally when vast areas of straw stubble are burned off.

DISINFESTATION

Rodent Control

	Non-Agricultural				Agricultural			
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1967	1968	1969	1970
No. of properties in District	6946	7455	7550	7651	1804	1800	1800	1670
No. of notifications of infestation	251	117	110	79	54	24	2	8
No. infested by (a) Rats (b) Mice	241	97	102	72	54	24	2	8
	10	10	8	7	2	-	-	-
No. of properties inspected other than notifications of infestation	262	150	100	20	-	79	60	201
No. infested by (a) Rats (b) Mice	17	150	100	-	-	79	60	150
	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-

Insect Control

Assistance is given to householders in cases of infestations by ants, bees, wasps, beetles, fleas etc. A nominal charge of 50p is usually made for these services of the Council's rodent operator.

PUBLIC SAFETY IN CASE OF FIRE

All of the hotels and high buildings containing living accommodation were inspected to ensure the provision of both satisfactory means of escape in case of fire and adequate fire fighting facilities.

Similarly all of the village, church and public halls were inspected and advice given as to these requirements.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

One boarding establishment was registered for the boarding of cats during 1970, making a total of 3 premises registered for the boarding of animals.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS

Twenty one persons were registered under the Act. Four scrap yards were also registered.

PETROLEUM STORAGE

A total of 213 petroleum installations are licensed by the Council.

All new installations were inspected and tested, but it was not possible to inspect and test many of the existing installations.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

As a rural district, East Elloe has a high proportion of premises to which the Act applies. These premises are predominantly in the three small towns of Holbeach, Long Sutton and Sutton Bridge.

During the years under review registrations continued to be received principally from new businesses and from businesses that failed to register initially.

All new registrations were inspected.

Contraventions were found to be of a minor nature and not difficult to rectify.

The following table shows the position as regards classification and inspection of premises at the end of 1970.

Class of Premises	No. Regd. during 4 years 1967-1970	Total Regd. at 31-12-70	No. Employed at 31-12-70	No. received general inspections during 4 years 1967-1970
Offices	12	87	437	17
Retail Shops	-	130	400	60
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	-	19	66	3
Catering Establishments	-	12	44	25
Fuel Storage Depots	-	3	5	2

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register at 31-12-70	During 4 years 1967-70			Number of - Occupiers Prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices		
(1) Factories without power in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the L.A.	3	5	1		-
(2) Factories with power in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A.	103	63	4		-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A.	2	6	2		-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which Defects were found					No. of Prosecution
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector		by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-		-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-		-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-		-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-		-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-		-	-
Sanitary conveniences:						
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-		-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-		-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-		-	-
Other offences	-	-	-		-	-

Outworkers

Three outworkers are employed in the painting of plastic novelties.

